OUBLE SHEET. REAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING

AT TAMMANY HALL.

e Young Men's Democratic Union Club and the Tammany Society All Out.

eeches of General Cass and Other United States Senators.

REAT ENTHUSIASM.

ECOND ORGANIZATION IN THE PARK

General Cass in his Shirt Sleeves.

nor acy of remesylvania will hold a mass meeting for same purpose, at Reading, on the 4th September, and could be impossible for me to address both meetings be so brief an interval between theen. Under different sumstances. I should gladly embrace the opportunity ch you have presented, of meeting my democratic ow-citizens of New York. JAMES BUCHANAN.

ours, very respectfully, JAMES | HOMAS A GLOVER, Esq., Chairman, IORATIO P. CARR. Secretary, &c., &c.

MARTIN VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

Lindenwald. August 31, 1852.
Dear Sir—I have received your letter inviting me, in salf of the "Young Men's Democratic Union Club."

siddress a mass meeting of the democracy at Tammany ill.

t is a source of sincere regret that I feel compelled to by myself the gratification of complying with the rest with which my young friends have honored me, I of which proof of their respect I am justly sensible. It time and circumstances have interposed edicts, ich I may not disregard, against a continued particulation in such proceedings, pariotis and highly useful as y are. I beg you, however, to assure the club that I nor and admire the seal and energy they are bringing the support of the democratic cause at this interesting sis of its fate, and that my own feelings are as deeply isted in its favor as they ever were.

can say to you, from personal knowledge, that the nocratic candidates are all that you and your worthy ociates assume them to be; and I am quite sure, that he enthusiasem which so henorably distinguishes the ion of your body shall become general with the Young mocracy, as I cannot but hope it will, there will be no ubt of our success.

That such may be the happy result of the contest, is a carnest wish of your friend and obedient servant.

M. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Thomas A. Glover, Chairman &c.

FROM GENERAL SHIELDS.

Mr. Thomas A. Gloven, Chairman &c.

From General shields.

Washington, August 24, 1852.

Sir—I have the Fonor to acknowledge the receipt of travor of the 23d inst. inviting me, in behalf of the foung Men's Democratic Union Club." to attend "a and mass meeting of the democracy of the city and unly of New York," on the 2d of September next.

I regret, sir, that a previous engagement to visit my patiturents immediately after the adjournment of Conses. will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting your lite invitation. Satisfied that the election of Pierce and ng. and the success of the democratic principles could to in safer hands than those of the young democracy New York.

New York.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.

JAS, SHIELDS.
T. A. Glover, Esq., Chair'n of Com., Box 1,972, N. Y.

FROM COM. STOCKTON.
WASHINGTON, August 25, 1852. tomas A. Glover, Esq.—
Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your kind vitation to attend a mass meeting of the democracy of ew York, on the 2d of September. I regret that needstatent in the control of the control

B. F. STOCKTON.

B. F. STOCKTON.

PROM GOV. BIGLER, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Dear Sir—Your flattering note of the 25th inst., in besit of the members of the "Union Club of New York," aking me to meet and nodrers them, on the 24 proximo, topics connected with the approaching Presidential cetion, came to hand this morning. I feel myself highermalism to the control of the providential cetion came to hand this morning. I feel myself highermalism and under other cirms above I should not fait to comply with your request; as a previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the private engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement, to attend a Mass meeting in the previous engagement to attend a Mass meeting in the provious

Tremein yours truly. Wat BROLER.

FROM SNATION CLEMERS, ust 26, 1852.

WASHINGTON August 26, 1852.

Bear Sir—I have reselved your letter inviting me to attend a mass meeting of the democracy of the city and county of New York on the 2d of September. I regret spacefully that other engagements will compet me to decline the invitation you have been kind enough to give me.

Very truly, yours, &c.

JERE CLEMENS.

FROM JOHN Y. WELLS

EXETER N. H., August 26, 1852.

Dear Sir—The note of your committee invising me to attend a grand mass meeting in your city. On September 2d, is before me. I thank them for their polite invisation, and would, with great pleasure, accept the same, could I do so with propriety. But previous engagements, which I cannot recall, will prevent my leaving home at that time

tions of General Pierce, I will add a single remark. His enemies, aware that like Jackson, he is descended from Irish emigrants and fearful that he may thus attract the partiality of a large portion of our adopted citizens, have attempted to avert those regards, by falsely suggesting that he is heatile to the entire liberty of our Cathelic population—a charge amply refuted and destitute of even the shadow of a pretext. Without this refutation, the opposite and natural presumption from past experience, would be that General Pierce has inherited from his ancestors that love of freedom which was engravened in the depths of the soul by the oppressors of their native land. With true regards, I am your friend and fellow citizen.

The hour appointed for the meeting was half-mat-

The hour appointed for the meeting was half-past seven o'clock, at which hour a considerable crowd was gathered together.

On the exterior, suspended across the street, hung a banner bearing the aims of the State, and flanked on either side by the stars and stripes. The front of Tam many Hall exhibited the usual variegated lamps, and some bearing the title—" The Young Men's Union Club," spangled banner, and the stripes intermixed, surmounted by the standard of the Empire Club—the whole neatly and tastefully arranged. The interior of the hall was appropriately decorated, the restrum being covered with banners, and the cap of liberty elevated on a pole erected on the left of the speakers. The standard of the Union Club-a very pretty one, having the cap in the centre, and the title "The Young Men's Democratic Union Club" around in beautiful gilt lettering on a blue ground—was hung at the back of the platform, and on either side of hung at the back of the platform, and on either side of this were the regular Tammany Society flags of the States of New Hampshire and Alabama, and those of the other States were disposed on the opposite side of the half, the old Tammany banner being in the centre. Imme-diately facing the speaker, at the rear of the back or second room, stood the magnificent "Granite Club" ban-ner, which we have before so fully described, exhibiting a full length portrait of General Pierce.

THE MEETING, SPEECHES, ETC. The MEETING, SPEECHES, Erc.

The proceedings were commenced promptly at the honr appointed, when the first or large room was full, the

appointed, when the first or large room was full, the crowd continuing to flow in.

Danez, B. Taylow, Esq., (President of the club), presided over the proceedings of the evening, and made a few introductory remarks, justifying the proceedings of the Young Men's Democratic Union Club, in taking the steps which the General Committee had omitted to do, but whom he quite abolved of any neglect in the matter. He introduced, as the first speaker—

General Cass, who came forward smid loud cheers and spoke as follows :
It is good for us to be here—it is good to come up to this bail to commune with each other upon the prospects of the democratic party, for this is one of the high places of democracy, hallowed by many a patriotic recollection and tribute of affection to our country. I am happy to meet you this evening, to congratulate you on the tri umphs of the principles of the democratic party—princi-ples written in the hearts of a majority of the American people, who believe them to be essential to free institutions and to the preservation of this mighty Union. (Applause.) I congratulate you, my friends, on the condition and pros-pects of the party. There is no mistaking the signs of the times. Both parties have worthy, able, and patriotic nominees. But, my friends, I desire to repeat here what I have said elsewhere; that if, in this vast assembly, there is one man who came here expecting me to abuse either party or candidate, he is sure to go away disappointed. (Cheers.) My friends, we have bonorable contests enough (Cheers.) My friends, we have honorable contests enough with the whig party, without resorting to abuse. If three score years and ten, which I have aimost attained, brings with it date, a right to give my opinion, and (with much emphasis) I will give it (Cheers, and cries of brave.) And that is, that I trust no democrat, curing the whole of this campaign, will resort to this unworthy mode of warfare. My friends, we are all bethren of the same great family, and the whigs are just as much interested in the prosperity of the country as you are. We are both on board of the same ship, and must sink or swim together. (Cheers.) The whigs have their own articles of political faith, and so have we. They believe they are right, and we believe they are viveng. But allow me to say, my friends, that there is a terrible proprietly to political subsect in the warm compaigns of this country, and a speciator of the old world, on lor kipg around at the contending parties, and reading the party journals, would actually thing.

that no man is fit to be a candidate for the Presidency—unless he is the greatest rascal to be found in the country. (Cheers and laughter.) Well, I have no part or lot in any such compact. I know fen Scott, and I know that he is an honorable man, and that he has fought the battlas of his country, and I have not aword to say against him. But he "ain't" my choice. (Great cheering and laughter.) Frankin Pierce is my choice. (Rueuwed cheers.) And it God allows me to live a few monthe longer. I shall see him President. (Great applause) I know him well. fellow citizens. He is a highly honorable and pstriotic man, and is a true democrat. in heart, word and action. And, I tell you now that he will enter the Presidential chair on the fourth of March next; and I tell you, also, that when he quits it—if he does not quit it for four years—he will quit it to your entire satisfaction, and he will have conducted the affairs of this country, honorably to himself honorably to the country, and acceptable to the democracy. (Cheers.) Fellow-citizens, it is very warm work here. (General Cass. suiting the action to the word, divested himself of his coat.) I am devoted, heart, body, and mind to the great cause of democracy, and I am so exceedingly warm in the contest, that you see I am obliged to strip to it. Now. I want to say one thing to the reporters in the gallery, do not mention this to the whigs, or publish it in the whig papers; or, if you do you will ruin me. (Laughter.) Why are you here to-night, my friends? Why is this gilstening spectacle before me? Why are you assembled within these wails in such vast numbers? Why, I tell you, my friends, that it is consoling to you and encouraging to the best whose of human influre, at home and abroad, to see the American people so deeply interested in the fundamenta. principles of the constitution. In the course of the administration, and in the conduct of their public officers. It is an encouraging fact, to which the world affords me paraticle. The spectacle presented at this month in were formed. One party was hopeful; believed in fuman progres; believed in the capacity of man for self government. The other was afraid of progress; desired inflexible immobility, and did not believe in the capacity of man for self government. I do not mean to make these remarks universal my feiends, but these were the particular of the continuous of

ging oppression. So did General Washington. He saio tint "wherever an oppressed nation unfolds the saio tint "wherever an oppressed nation unfolds the saio tint "wherever an oppressed nation unfolds the launer of freedom, then my heart is with them "That was the true doctrine of that day, and is the true doctrine of this. Yes, my friends, wherever men are bened down, wherever the image of God is defaced, wherever mae is striving to pass out of darkness and turn to the light of truth and freedom, there the hearts of American democrats are with them, and say "God speed you—do as we have done in the establishment of free institutions, and then do as we are doing by maintaining liberry and law." My friends, I have already spoken of cur prospects. We have a united party; and let me my to you let us not look back at the past dissendons, but let us look forward to our future duties; let us not stop to inquire whether a man came at the eleventh hour or at the first hour. Let us efface all the memorials of the past, let us "burn our fleet," and then we will have neither the will nor the power to escape, but all go into battle together and gain the victory. Fellow citizens, this is the advice of an cid democratic "fogy." His heart is filled with gratitude for what he has got and not with regret for what he did not get. (Applause) And he means to show his thankfulness, by supporting the nominees of the party as z-alously, as faithfully, and as hon-stly, as my other democrat, be he who or where he may. (Cherra.) Throughout the whole extent of this wast rises on the broad Atlantic, to where it goes down in the great ocean of the west, and its last beam is reflected from the standard of your country, which waves gloriously in the breeze on the coast of the Pacific, the battle of democracy will be waged triumphanty. I have lived a long and strange life in the great party of equal rights, equal hepes, and equal rewards; and, God willing, I shall die in it.

Senator Doucras, of Illinois, was next introduced and greeted with the

greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering by the meetng. He said:-Fellow citizens of Old Tammauy, for the first time in my life I have the pleasure of appearing be-fore you, in defence of democratic principles and of na-tional candidates. Whilst following in the footsteps of my illustrious friend, who has addressed you ably and elequently, I am under no apprehension of committing any political error. (Good. good.) I have listened to the speech of General Casa-(Uproar and confusion.) Don't much pleasure as certainly you have done, as appears by the manifestations you have exhibited here. (Uproar, self great injustice, when he announced that he was an "old fogy;" for if I judge correctly by his speech, h would never become an "old fogy," even if he should "old fogy;" for if I judge correctly by his speech, h would never become an "old fogy," even if he should live a thousand years. (Cheers.) He made you a pure young American democratic speech. He has expounded the doctrines of the party in a light so comprehensive that there is little for me to say. We are on the eve of a great campaign, which is to determine the political doctrines of this nation for four years to come. The vast assemblage that has here met to night reminds me of the meetings which I have addressed at Battimore and elve where. Wherever the people are called together is shown clearly the interest fell in the approaching election. And what causes this interest? Not merely to secure the election of the democratic candidate. The election of a man is of no service unless with him our measures and principles should triumph, and be carried into complete effect. (Cheers.) The object of the democratic party is to expel the whigs from power, and of refitting the old ship of the State with democratic hands, or to place democratic measures and principles into practical administration in the management of the government. With one heart, and with warm enthusiasm, we will raily yound the standard of Franklin Pierce. (Great cheering.) Yes, we will raily round the banner of Pierce and King, because they are true representatives and exponents of the faith that is within us. (Cheers.) Library venerable friend I shall not follow the whig example of personal abuse and attacks upon private character; out when I find it necessary to speak of the acts, principics, and measures of the whig party, I shall speak it, clear, plain torms, and if in truth should seem hard eral aresh, it is their fault and not mine. (Applause). I will go through the eatalogue of what constitutes the political errors in the history of that party, from the 'gays of John Adams down to the reign of Milard Pillmore. (Cheers.) Library has been selected as the wing came and are relety on secount of his military are right we have a constituted and pe

withcut civil and polithed rights. If so, for what purpose does the emigrant life from his native lead and come to this supposed iand of liberty? (Loud cheers.) He would by that be subjected to a tyranny a thousand times more gailing than that frem which he fled; because irritation in every man's mind arises from examples about him. His eyes would witness the enjoyment of freedom by others, while he would be deprived of it. He could not submit to the infliction, and had a thousand times better remain under the tyranny to which he was subject than come. I have a subject that come had to case to have the sympathies of Europe. The American foreign policy should address fiself to all mations, Their example was working throughout all Europe, and causing all depots to tremble on their thrones. And their policy should be to conceiliate and assist all people in the glorious cause in which they were engaged. (Loud cheers and Trens)—who, but a few years ago, would have laughed in derion at any allies a partnership on the American content. Knowing she can no louger colonize any portion of North South or Central America, he is endeavoring to effect her object by her Bulwer and Clayton treaties, (trem notes groons, &c.) and trying to see whether she early that a partnership in the great schmast connecting the two occans. I say, said he, it is the duty of government to take the bold position. (Cheers.) The United States has a right to, and will have the Isthmus of Panama, Nieuragus. Tehnantepee, and every other great route between the position of the connecting the two occans. I say, said he, it is the duty of the position of the question. (Cheers.) England may keep, as long as she can keep, her colonies on this Continent, firm in their allegance, without interfering with American institutions (Loud cheers, and cries of "Good bog"). I don't care about the quarrelative and the position of the continent and and the provinces on this continent, firm in their allegance, without interfering with American institutions (Loud cheers

Mr. Docalas (looking around kim)—I'm really supplied my friend that that has occurred to you (Immense laughter). When I first heard of the faltimore nominations. I did not calculate that we should have more than two-thirds of the State (laughter and cheers)—since then I raised it up three feurths. (Renewed laughter). After a while I considered that he would only have Vermont. Maryland and Kentucky. And now they begin to surrender Kentucky. (More and more laughter). Had you seem as a flaitimore on the evening before last, and heard how the hearty cheers of the multitude made the monument there tremble, you would have said Maryland was no longer doubtful. (Loud cheers). I told them then it was not fair to leave little Vermoht up in the mountains, all alone, with no one to sympathize with her; and I told the same thing to a Vermonter, and he said as would go back and see that she was sympathized with for he would bringful Vermont, too. (Loud cheers). Well, if they brought in all the States in the Union. It would be rather too good. But it would settle the question as to which was "the Union party." (Loud laughter.) I do not think it is fair to give him all the States, but I do think we ought to roll up a big majority from the Empire State—we owe this to the party and to our sives. When in New York in 1848, I went through the State and I could not find a sing e democrat—I found hunkers and barnburners without number-and now I canent find one—nor a roll shell, nor a hard shell (Laughter.) No rothing but democrate. (Loud and tremendous cheers.) Franktin Pierce had once said give twenty five the usand and we must set the prairies on fire and scare up thirly thousand; and when it he prairies are burnt out, there won't be wigs enough found to make mile stones along the country. (Immense laughter) Pha speaker hen easid he could speak to them all night; and, with cries of "Go ou." See, he retired amid loud applance.

The Parament then proposed three cheers for Sanator Douglas, (Vociferous cheers and one more for the "Litt

BRIDGE, whose speech we have in type, but cannot make

eparated, giving three cheers for the Senators, the Presi-

shead and shoulders better than I thought him. He is a man for an emergency—a man of the most unquestionable decision of character, who dares to do what is right, and to maintain it. He has united all the elements of the party, and, as was just now said in the hall, by that great and glorious cld man, Lewis Cass, (tramendous sheers.) we have a good cause, just principles, and a united party—and now heers is certain. The whigs have nominated field Scott. In 1840 they nominated a military man; in 1848 they nominated another military man, and now they have nominated the head of the army and nay together. There is a vast deal of difference between the ed captandown 'Rough and ready' and 'fuss and feathers.' (Laughter.) The democratic party did not nickname general Scott 'fuss and feathers.' I have not done it. It is for the whigs to revile soldiers. Democrats do not use or need such weapons. It was Horace Greely and his own party who called him 'fuss and feathers' and 'old verity' when he was presented to the party for nomination before. But he has been meminated. What are his antecedents' Refer to his part history—has past acts, and from them infer the future. Do we find that he possesses those qualities which adont the statesman, or do we find him proved petulant, vain, and smbitious, as his own political friends have de cribed bim? Even in the army, there are records by which you can judge of his qualifications. Has he passed through that army peaceably? What is public history I have a right to refer to. In 1812 he was a general. Since that time he has quarrelled with Brown, Jessup, Jackson. Worth, Pillow and Marcy, and, if the whigs do not elect him, he will quarrel with the whole party, and the rest of mankind.

A Voice—He quarrelled, also, with De Witt Clinton.

Another Voice—He quarrelled with General Shields, with him he has always made him feel his displacements.

the rest of mankind.

A Voice—He quarrelled, also, with De Witt Clinton.

A Notice—He quarrelled with General Sheldes, to Clinton and Sheldes, and the sense of the state of the Sheldes of the Health of Health of the Health of Health of Health of the Health of Health of

meeting. no' cill an advanced hour that the watchfiresof Tamagen; fiell were extinguished, and that the multi-tude lasperred to their homes.